

THE CORRECT SPELLING OF *DIPHLEBIA*
"EUPHÆOIDES" TILLYARD 1907 (ZYGOP-
TERA: AMPHIPTERYGIDAE)

R.J. TILLYARD (1907, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 32: 394-399) described a second species of the Australian genus *Diphlebia* Selys, as *D. "euphæoides"*. TILLYARD adhered to this spelling elsewhere in this paper and in his later works, as did Y. SJÖSTEDT to a corrected version, *euphæoides* (1917, *Ark. Zool.* 11(11): 1-44). D.E. KIMMINS (1969, *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.)* 23: 287-314), J.A.L. WATSON (1969, *J. Aust. ent. Soc.* 8: 153-160) and, most recently, C.A. BRIDGES (1991, *Catalogue of the family-group, genus-group and species group names of the Odonata of the world*, Bridges, Urbana). However, M.A. LIEFTINCK (1951, *Am. Mus. Novit.* 1488: 1-46) spelled the name *euphaeoides*, as did F.C. FRASER (1960, *A Handbook of the dragonflies of Australasia*, R. Zool. Soc. N. S. W. Sydney), J.A.L. WATSON (1974, *J. Aust. ent. Soc.* 13: 137-149), W.E. STEWART (1980, *Aust. J. Zool. (Suppl.)* 75: 1-72, D.A.L. DAVIES & P.

TOBIN (1984, *The dragonflies of the world: a systematic list of the extant species of Odonata*, Vol. 1, *Zygoptera, Anisozygoptera*, S.I.O., Utrecht), S. TSUDA (1991, *A distributional list of the world Odonata 1991*, Tsuda, Osaka), W.W.K. HOUSTON & J.A.L. WATSON (1988, *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, Vol. 6, *Ephemeroptera, Megaloptera, Odonata, Plecoptera, Trichoptera*, Austr. Gov. Publ. Serv., Canberra), and J.A.L. WATSON, G. THEISCHINGER & H.M. ABBEY (1991, *The Australian dragonflies*, C.S.I.R.O., Canberra & Melbourne). C.A. BRIDGES (1991, *ibid.*) placed *euphaeoides* "Davies & Tobin" as an incorrect subsequent spelling and subjective synonym of *euphæoides* Tillyard. Which is the correct spelling?

R.J. TILLYARD (1907, *ibid.*) wrote that "The specific name" (*euphæoides*) "is adopted on the suggestion of M. Martin so as to maintain the uniformity of specific nomenclature in use for this genus" (p. 398). The only other species of *Diphlebia* then known was *lestoides* Selys, based on the generic name *Lestes* Leach 1815, which suggests that Tillyard based "*euphæoides*" on the generic name *Euphaea* Selys 1840, and misspelled it.

Art. 32(c)(ii) of the Code provides that "if (ii) there is in the original publication itself, without recourse to any external source of information, clear evidence of an inadvertent error, such as a lapsus calami or a copyist's or printer's error" then the original spelling is "incorrect", and, under Art. 32(d), that such a spelling "is to be corrected". However, TILLYARD (1907, *ibid.*) did not mention the generic name *Euphaea*, and his comment on the choice of the specific name "*euphæoides*" cannot, therefore, be interpreted as indicating that genus as its base, without recourse to information external to the paper. In the original paper the only element of the name that evidently maintains "the uniformity of specific nomenclature" is the ending *-oides*, used many times in the name "*lestoides*". (R.J. TILLYARD 1912, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 36: 584-604) also used this ending, as "*-oides*", for his other two species of *Diphlebia*, *D. hybridoides* and *D. nymphoides*, neither of which was associated with an earlier generic name).

Thus there is no clear evidence in the original publication that the spelling "*euphæoides*" was

an inadvertent error, so it has to be retained as the "correct original spelling" under Art. 32, except for the removal of the diphthong and diaeresis under Art. 33(d)(i). The name *Diphlebia euphaeoides* Lieftinck 1951, since used by many other authors, constitutes an incorrect subsequent spelling under Art. 33, for LIEFTINCK (1951, *ibid.*) did not explain the reason for his change in the spelling, and it is not an available name.

The correct scientific name and authorship for this most attractive damselfly is, therefore, *Diphlebia euphæoides* Tillyard 1907.

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